FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 110 *5 June 1980*

ALBANIA

ZERI I POPULLIT Scores Superpowers' 'Warmongering' Policies B 1
BASHKIMI Comments on Hua Guofeng Visit to Japan [29 May] B 4
Briefs: Mali Union Delegation Departs B 5

BULGARIA

Delegate in Tehran Addresses Conference on U.S. Intervention C 1
PDRY Military Delegation Departs on 4 June C 1
Trade Union Agreement Signed With Mongolia C 1
Briefs: Todorov, Ministers in Byala C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Reportage on Visit by Iraqi RCC Deputy Chairman Ibrahim D 1
Strougal, Ibrahim Toasts D 1
Press Conference Held [RUDE PRAVO 30 May] D 2
Departure 29 May D 3
Ibrahim Farewell Cable [Baghdad] D 3
Communique Issued [Baghdad] D 4
Polednik Receives RSFSR Official Dudenkov D 5
Bilak Speaks on Ideology at Prague Aktiv [TRIBUNA No 21] D 6
Nuclear Energy Cooperation With USSR To Intensify D 12
Lenart Chairs National Front Presidium Meeting D 12
Husak Presents Order of Labor to CPCZ's Mamula D 12

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Mittag, Delegation Arrive in Mexico 4 June for Talks E 1
Cypriot President To Visit GDR in Mid June E 1
Talks Begin With Visiting Polish Foreign Minister E 1
Hoffmann Receives PDRY Military Delegation E 1
New Finance Minister Appointed by Stoph E 2
SED Central Committee Greets Syrian Party Congress E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Jun]

HUNGARY

Bolivian Communist Party's Kolle Pays Visit F 1
Arrival Reported [NEPSZABADSAG 3 Jun] F 1
Meeting With Kadar F 1
MSZMP Greets Luxembourg Communist Party Congress F 1
Briefs: SED Aktiv Delegation Visit; Minister Abraham's FRG Talks F 1

POLAND

Babiuch Receives Bulgarian Planning Chairman Zarev G 1
Trade Protocol With Yugoslavia Detailed G 1
SLOWO POWSZECHNE on Poor Economic Situation [2 Jun] G 1
Briefs: Bulgarian Minister Visits G 2

ROMANIA

Reportage on Bulgarian State Council Chairman's Visit H 1
Ceausescu, Zhivkov Visit Exhibition H 1
Visit to Bucharest Plant H 1
Talks Continue H 1
Burtica Receives USSR Deputy Trade Minister Brezhnev H 2
SCINTEIA Comments on Preparation for Madrid Meeting H 2

YUGOSLAVIA

Sundic Questions U.S. Will To Stop Emigre Terrorism I 1
Presidency, LCY CC Presidium Review Economic Policy I 2
SAWPY's Kurtovic Calls for Open Discussion on Economy I 2
Responsibilities, Duties of LCY Presidium Outlined I 3

ZERI I POPULLIT SCORES SUPERPOWERS' 'WARMONGERING' POLICIES

AU032130 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 3 Jun 80

["Stop the Hand of the Imperialist and Social-Imperialist Warmongers--editorial of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, June 3 (ATA)--In an editorial published today, ZERI POPULLIT analyzes the current international situation and exposes the warmongering policy pursued by the superpowers--US imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and the Chinese one.

The Recent Events Show That US Imperialism, Soviet Social-Imperialism and the Chinese One Are Heading the World Towards a New World War

The aggravation of the situation in the world and international tension, writes the newspaper have reached a very dangerous stage due to the warmongering policy pursued by the superpowers--US imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and the Chinese one. The Party of Labour of Albania, stresses Comrade Enver Hoxha in "Imperialism and the Revolution" has several times attracted the attention that the superpowers are heading the world towards a new world war and that the outburst of such a war is a real and not imaginary danger. The recent events fully prove this analysis, while they launch deceitful slogans on disarmament and peace, the superpowers are in a menacing way preparing for war.

Soviet Social-Imperialists Are Making Accomplice of Their Military Adventures Their Vassals of the Warsaw Treaty

Alongside the feverish increase of its armaments and the further improvement of their striking and destructive force, the Soviet social-imperialists are involving and making accomplice of their military expansionist and aggressive adventures their vassals of the Warsaw Treaty. In the statement published at the end of the meeting of this aggressive pact, which took place of late in the Polish capital with the participation of the chieftains of the revisionist parties of its member countries menacing warnings were launched on the "augmentation of the destructive potential in Europe" and on the "colossal expenses for war", of the "other side". As counterpoise, the meeting adopted decisions on the increase of the military potential of the Warsaw Treaty. It is understandable that the Soviet social-imperialists conceal and do not proclaim many things, whereas those which are announced they strive to present as "defensive measures".

But these wiles which are as old as the war itself, cannot cover up the truth. And the truth and facts speak for themselves about the overt expansionist and aggressive aims and preparations by Soviet social-imperialists. To this testifies also the recent declaration of the Warsaw Treaty, which persistently demands the preservation of the "military presence and activity in the areas of the Atlantic, Indian Ocean and the Pacific, in the Mediterranean and the Persian Gulf". To this ever better testify the menacing statements of the Kremlin generals and admirals about the Soviet missiles "capable of striking any corner of the globe", about the indispensability of the creation of "a modern oceanic fleet" charged with the duty of "preserving the peace through out the world", hence in the odious role of international gendarme.

Soviet Social-Imperialism Is Preparing and Menacing With Global War Without Limitation as to the Destructive Means and Areas of the World

In daggers drawn rivalry with the US imperialists for spheres of influence and world hegemony, the Soviet social-imperialists seek from the latter, as Gromyko has said "to distinguish between what belongs to them and what belongs to the others" otherwise, "if need be, then the Soviet Union will be able to defend its legitimate interests... in the proper way" in the Near and Middle East and else where. Soviet social-imperialism is preparing and menacing with global war without limitation as to the destructive means and areas of the world.

The facts show that the Soviet social-imperialists hurried when the ink of the Warsaw Treaty had not dried yet, to put into practice the decisions they took for the further armament of their army and their vassals, for the perfection and further strengthening of their war machine. These days, they conducted the fourth nuclear explosion of this year, and, while the Soviet revisionist press stresses that "in the field of defence, the Soviet Union can well respond to the West's challenge", the Soviet social-imperialists are now speaking more than ever of the possibility to produce the Soviet neutron bomb. They are further increasing the arsenals as well as the manoeuvres of the military staffs and forces, the concentration of armaments and occupation troops in the vassal countries.

The US Imperialists Speak More Openly With the Language of Threats

On their part, the U.S. imperialists, the newspaper continues, are openly speaking with the language of threats. They issued Carter's report on the budget, submitted to the Congress. The colossal figures on the war budget and the detailed explanations on its destination, smell of expansionist wars and aggressions and bear witness that U.S. imperialism is also preparing for global war in world plane. As it comes out of Carter's report, the U.S. imperialists envisage for this fiscal year an unprecedented amount of approximately 160 billion dollars for military expenditure and 180 billion dollars for 1982. They declared that their immobile ballistic intercontinental rockets will be strengthened through the MX rockets, that, in collaboration with the NATO allies, they will begin the modernisation of the medium range nuclear missiles of this aggressive bloc, that they will make an all-round modernisation of armaments a supplementary armament concentration in Europe etc, etc.

J.S. Imperialism Is Preparing for Dangerous Adventures With Grave Consequences for All Mankind

The U.S. President almost does not conceal the aims of Yankee imperialism for expansion and hegemony in the world. In Carter's report, the modernisation of the U.S. armed forces is connected with their role "to carry out military operations where we are challenged", "everywhere where the U.S. interests will be threatened", that is, without recognizing state, region and continent borders.

The report speaks about tactical units of the air weapons which will be on full alert" to be rapidly sent to any overseas, possible, dangerous hotbed", about bridge naval armed forces, which have, besides others, the task to rapidly lift soldiers and equipments to the oversea zones of fighting, about the "rapid deployment the American Armed Forces in every corner of the world "especially in the "destabilised" critical and potential regions such as northeastern Asia, Middle East and Persian Gulf.

All these bear witness that after the powerful blows that has been dealt with by the liberation struggles of the peoples, especially by the Iranian revolution, feeling the ground slipping under its feet, in fierce rivalry with Soviet social-imperialism and complete alliance with Chinese social-imperialism, U.S. imperialism is preparing for dangerous adventures of grave consequences for the whole mankind, in order to defend and ensure its own interest at any cost, the enslaving expansion of the U.S. monopolies everywhere in the world.

Deng's and Hua's China Is Acting for the Strengthening of the New Military, Fascist Washington-Beijing-Tokyo Axis and Is Inciting the War Hysteria

The social-imperialist China, too, is galloping along the dangerous road of the preparation for enslaving wars and aggressions. She has also further intensified the attempts to increase her military potential, especially its nuclear missile potential as it is shown also by the experiment it conducted in this field in the Pacific Ocean, recently.

The Chinese social-imperialists are seeking everywhere in the West weapon purchasing markets. According to the evaluations by the U.S. specialists who visited China together with the U.S. Minister of Defence Brown, China's potential demands for military technique and the further arming of the army, exceed the 60 billion dollars. The present visit of Deng Biao to the USA as well as that of Hua Guofeng to Japan, aim, besides others, at the rapid materialisation of these demands. Deng's and Hua's China is acting for the strengthening of the new military fascist Washington-Beijing-Tokyo axis and is inciting the war hysteria. Deng Biao is openly demanding from the allies in Washington" to take decision now... here, said he, what is meant is war". He implies the aggressive war and makes this clear when he declares to the chieftains of U.S. imperialism that the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and Moscow's interventions in Southeast Asia "constitute strategic challenges which demand from us to answer in the same way".

The Chinese Social-Imperialist Speak With the Cynical Language of Hitlerite Nazis

The Chinese social-imperialist chieftains, who have long since torn off their masks, and speak with the cynical language of the Hitlerite Nazis, do not in the least try to camouflage the fact that what is meant is imperialist intervention and expansion, fresh aggressions and tragedies at the expense of the peoples of the world, fresh interimperialist bloody conflagration.

The Great Demagogy of the Superpowers Should Be Exposed and Thrown Away With the Greatest Determination

The analysis of the course of events in the world today shows that US imperialism, Soviet social-imperialism and social-imperialist China are preparing a worldwide war, so that to attain their hegemonic aims to dominate the world. The great demagogy being launched by the superpowers to the detriment of the peoples with the slogans on disarmament, security, detente and peace, behind which they seek to conceal their preparations for war, should be exposed and thrown away with the greatest determination.

Security and Peace Cannot Be Expected by the Superpower Agreements

The situation created in the world today due to the policy of the imperialist and social-imperialist superpowers, which are heading mankind towards the war, is threatening and explosive. It endures neither illusions for the real aims of the superpowers, nor reluctancy. Security and peace stresses ZERI I POPULLIT can not be expected by the agreements of the superpowers, which even when concluded bring to the peoples only enslavement and to the world new, dangerous, interimperialist threats and rivalries. There are only the peoples those who, through their determined struggle are capable of and must stop the criminal hand of the new warmongering American, Soviet and Chinese hangmen, to bar the road to new massacres and tragedies threatening them. Therefore, they should sharpen the vigilance so that the sworn enemies of their freedom, mankind and peace, imperialist superpowers, are not going to catch them unawares and use as cannon fodder. They should not shed their blood for the sake of the hegemonic and expansionist interests of Washington, Moscow and Beijing. No one should believe in the demagogic statements on peace and disarmament, no one should be frightened in face of pressures and arm brandishing on the part of the superpowers and or fall into the traps of their "protecting umbrellas".

It Is Only the United Powerful Blow of the Peoples That Can Make the Ill-Omen Plans and Plots of the Superpowers Fail

Peoples must be actively engaged in revolutionary actions, because this is the only way that genuine peace and security, freedom and national sovereignity can be defended. It is only the unity, powerful blow of the peoples that can make the ill-omen plans and plots of the superpowers fail, reserving their imperialist and social-imperialist authors the same fate and inglorious end that the history of May 9, 1945 reserved for their Nazifascist forerunners.

BASHKIMI COMMENTS ON HUA GUOFENG VISIT TO JAPAN

AU031722 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 29 May 80 p 4

[ATA article: "A Visit Which Serves the Strategy of U.S. Imperialism in Asia--Hua Guofeng in Japan"]

[Text] It is reported that Hua Guofeng arrived in Tokyo on Tuesday for an official friendly visit, at the invitation of the Japanese Government. During his stay in Japan, the highest Chinese revisionist official will hold talks with Japanese Prime Minister Ohira and other government officials and politicians. He will also sign a number of agreements on cooperation in various spheres.

For a certain time, Chinese propaganda has been heralding this visit, calling it "a great event in the annals of Chinese-Japanese friendship," a "great occasion" and so on. Before his departure, Hua Guofeng himself declared that he "was impatiently awaiting the meeting with Japanese personalities to strengthen the goodwill and reciprocal cooperation." On their side, the Japanese political circles, government officials and the financial and monopolistic circles have expressed their continued interest in this visit and the strengthening of the ties of Chinese-Japanese cooperation in compliance with their militaristic aims and along those lines that have been defined by U.S. imperialism. As can be seen, both parties are interested, each for his own reason, in cooperating, and coordinating their activities, which are harmful to the Asian peoples.

The latest international developments in Asia and other regions of the world were examined in detail in the Hua-Ohira discussions which just began. It is known that Japan has for some time adopted positions which have been ordered by Washington, and it is one of the first to join the choir of the West imperialist group, which the United States intends to direct according to their own hegemonistic interests. China approves and applauds any action of this group and attempts to make its contribution to it, a contribution which, time after time, it tries to mask with hypocritical slogans and mottos. But the concrete activities of the Chinese revisionists, such as Hua's present visit to Japan and that of Geng Biao in the United States, show that although the Chinese social-imperialists are not "de jure" a part of the group and of the imperialist military alliance, they count "de facto" as a supporting and reliable force for the American imperialist aims, especially in the sphere of the latter's rivalry with Soviet social-imperialism. Writing about the Chinese social-imperialist leader's visit to Japan, the paper RENMIN RIBAO, emphasizes that "China and Japan have mutual thoughts on many of the vital international problems," a fact which clearly shows that the Japanese militarists and the Chinese social-imperialists pursue one line and have a mutual cause with all other imperialists.

Connected with Hua's present visit to Japan are also the so-called "four modernizations". While Geng Biao is in America and is asking Washington for arms, Hua Guofeng is speaking in Japan for "cooperation in the scientific and technological spheres," for foreign credits. Once he arrived he signed an agreement on cooperation in these fields and will also sign some others. As has been continually proved these last years by the signing of the Chinese-Japanese friendship treaty, Japanese capital along with American and Western capital is needed by the Beijing revisionists to achieve their ambitious objectives of a chauvinist superpower. The Japanese monopolists do not hesitate to extensively invest this capital in China which brings great profits.

The role of the Japanese militarists and the Chinese social-imperialists in the Asian region is also another matter involved in this visit. The Washington masters have assigned firstly Japan, and afterwards China to protect and defend their interests throughout Asia. To do this, they need stronger cooperation in the political sphere. But U.S. imperialism is always concerned that this Asiatic imperialist alliance be used to protect their control in the zone and to hinder Soviet social-imperialist penetration in this region. At the same time U.S. imperialism has taken all measures so that this alliance does not constitute a risk to its plans of domination. In connection with this, Hua Guofeng clearly expressed, in his meeting with Ohira, the role that has been assigned to these two countries when he said "things should be seen from the viewpoint of the overall strategy". And the "overall strategy" is nothing other than the strategy of U.S. imperialism for the protection of its domination in this part of the world. The strengthening of the three-sided Washington-Tokyo-Beijing alliance serves this strategy; the Beijing social-imperialists try to turn this alliance to the service of their hegemonistic aims.

BRIEFS

MALI UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS--The delegation of the Mali National Union of Workers, led by Amadu Keita, head of the juridical section, left Albania on 4 June. The delegation was visiting Albania on the occasion of the African day of liberation, 25 May, at the invitation of the Albanian Trade Unions Central Council. The delegation was seen off at the airport by Filip Kota, member of the Albanian Trade Unions Central Council. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 4 Jun 80 AU]

DELEGATE IN TEHRAN ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON U.S. INTERVENTION

AU041940 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 4 Jun 80

["Bulgaria Supports Iranian People"--BTA Headline]

[Text] Tehran, June 4 (BTA special correspondent)--"The Bulgarian people have always followed with fraternal good feelings and admiration the struggle of the Iranian people against the tyranny of the shah's regime and the American imperialism. We greeted happily their victory over the forces, which for more than a quarter of a century had put the Iranian national to an awful trial", said Mr Krum Khristov on behalf of the Bulgarian Committee for Solidarity with the Peoples of Asia and Africa at the international conference on U.S. intervention in Iran. He underlined that in this important moment of international life, the conference in Tehran is contributing to the solving of topical problems.

"Imperialism refuses to put up with its loss of influence and makes attempts to retain its old positions and to win new ones if it can. It resorts to all means in the pursuit of this goal. It organizes monstrous slandering campaigns, exercises all kinds of pressure in order to subject the government of other countries to its policy. It tries to stop and frustrate the process of detente, creates hotbeds of international tension in different parts of the world--the Persian Gulf, the Indian Ocean, the Caribbean, etc. But despite the cruel terror of the shah's regime and the domination of U.S. imperialism, the victory of the Iranian revolution shows that the time when imperialism was in its prime has gone, that there are forces able to frustrate its plans", said Mr Krum Khristov in conclusion.

PDRY MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS ON 4 JUNE

AU041416 Sofia BTA in English 1342 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Sofia, June 4 (BTA)--The concluding talks were held today between the delegation of the Bulgarian People's Army, led by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of national defence of Bulgaria, and the delegation of the Armed Forces of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, led by Colonel 'Ali Nasir Antar, candidate-member of the Politburo of the CC of the Yemeni Socialist Party, minister of defence and army commander of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The delegation left today.

TRADE UNION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

AU031828 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The talks between the trade union delegations of the Mongolian People's Republic led by Gombojabyn Ochirbat, chairman of the Mongolian Trade Unions, and the delegation of the Bulgarian trade unions led by Misho Mishev, chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and BCP Central Committee secretary, have ended in Sofia. The two delegations' leaders signed an agreement on comprehensive cooperation and exchange of experience between the trade unions of the two countries. A communique on the official visit of the Mongolian trade unions delegation was also approved.

BRIEFS

TODOROV, MINISTERS IN BYALA--On 28 May Comrade Stanko Todorov; accompanied by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Ministers Ivan Sakarev, Toncho Chakurov and Vasil Khubchev visited Byala. They visited several industrial plants in the city after which Comrade Stanko Todorov broke ground for the construction of the new plant for spare parts. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 May 80 AU]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY IRAQI RCC DEPUTY CHAIRMAN IBRAHIM

Strougal, Ibrahim Toasts

LD262200 Prague CTK in English 2000 GMT 26 May 80

[Text] Prague--The traditional friendship between Czechoslovakia and Iraq was stressed here tonight by Czechoslovak Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, in a toast proposed at a dinner given in honour of the visiting deputy chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council 'Izzat Ibrahim. The premier also underlined that the "Czechoslovak Socialist Republic has always stood at the side of the Arab people in their struggle against Israeli aggression."

"We have rejected the separate Camp David peace, and the war blackmail to which the countries of the Near East have been exposed recently. We support the demand for Israel's withdrawal from all occupied Arab territories, for restoration of all rights of the Palestinian people, and for a comprehensive settlement in the Near East."

"Even though we do not underestimate the present dangers, we remain optimists. We continue to call for a dialogue of all realistic politicians. That is why I point out the declaration of the Warsaw Treaty Political Consultative Committee which invited all heads of state to a conference table."

Premier Strougal said in his toast that certain representatives of imperialist countries have decided to counter the successful offensive of the socialist and democratic forces by the use of all means, including military means. They are trying to alter the balance of forces. They protract disarmament negotiations and launched a new arms race, with a view to making Western Europe into one big missile launching ramp.

Also in other parts of the world, particularly the Near East, they do not hesitate to resort to intrigues and violence. They conceal their sinister intentions under a smokescreen of words about the indispensability of protecting the vital interests of the West, and try to frighten the world (?by an) imaginary Soviet threat. Yet it is evident that the cold war spirit had not originated in the gullies of Afghanistan or in the plains of Iran, but on the banks of the Potomac, Strougal said.

"The last trump in the antisocialist campaign is a passionate call for the defence of the Islamic civilization. Hypocritical promises are being made by the same politicians who are responsible for the aggressive acts of Israel, for the tragedy of the Palestinians, for the serious tensions in the Straits of Hormuz. They want to drive a wedge between the socialist and the Arab countries, to disrupt the traditional friendship and cooperation which alone are capable of repelling the forces of imperialism also in this area."

The premier said that it was agreed during the talks with 'Izzat Ibrahim that contacts will be continued at a high level but also along the non-governmental lines. He stressed the importance of economic cooperation, the results of which are considerable but could be even better. In the future, there is also to be industrial cooperation to be introduced, and other modern forms of economic cooperation between the two countries.

'Izzat Ibrahim, deputy chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, said in his toast that Iraq, guided by the principles of the Ba'th Party, seeks fruitful relations with all socialist countries.

He said his present visit is also another proof of the wish to develop traditional Czechoslovak-Iraqi friendship and cooperation to the benefit of both countries and their peoples, and for the purpose of intensifying their joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and racism, and in support of the struggle of nations against all forms of oppression and exploitation. He appreciated the support given by the socialist community to the fight of the Palestinian people for realization of their inalienable rights and its stand against the capitulationist traitorous agreements which are being implemented by the Egyptian regime, which is an agent of imperialism and Zionism.

He spoke of the attempts of U.S. imperialism in the Arab world and concentration of its forces in the gulf area, and stressed that Arab unity is the road to fruitful relations of cooperation to the benefit of the peoples of the Arab countries. He called for effective steps to lessen international tension, to the reestablishment of mutual confidence, to reduction of armament, and to the creation of a favourable atmosphere for holding the Madrid meeting, and voiced Iraq's support for the forces fighting for liberation and independence in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Press Conference Held

AU030732 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 May 80 p 2

[Report signed (STS): "Iraqi Minister Meets Czechoslovak Journalists; Cooperation in Industry Must Be Followed by Cooperation in Trade"]

[Text] Prague, 29 May--Sa'dun Hammadi, Iraqi minister of foreign affairs and member of the entourage of 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Republic of Iraq, met with Czechoslovak journalists at Prague Hrzane Palace on Thursday [29 May].

In the opening part the foreign minister declared that the visit of the vice chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council was not "just a politeness visit, but a working visit within the framework of which significant progress has been achieved." The minister also valued the reception accorded to the Iraqi delegation in Czechoslovakia, and depicted it as "one of the best I have ever experienced."

Characterizing the negotiations so far, he noted that to date bilateral relations had been discussed in detail and that during the negotiations the two sides had come to the conclusion that they have a broad scope open to them when it comes to expanding cooperation. At the same time the two parties consulted on the future course. "I think that the possibilities for us are great and comprehensive because they offer cooperation in the economic and trade spheres, as well as in the sphere of science, culture and many other sectors," Sa'dun Hammadi said.

According to the Iraqi minister's statement, economic affairs, science, technology and culture are the main spheres on which the two countries' cooperation will concentrate.

"Iraq is implementing a great plan of economic development, designed to lead the country out of backwardness, to industrialize it and create a firm economic base. Czechoslovakia, on the other hand, is an industrially advanced country and has a lasting interest in an all-round cooperation with Iraq. There are great opportunities here for mutual integration and common spheres of cooperation, and, understandably, if there is cooperation in industry, there must also be cooperation in the sphere of trade. The volume of goods exchange is rising constantly," Sa'dun Hammadi said.

Discussing some of the international problems, the Iraqi official repeated above all the position of his government on the question of the Middle East crisis. The demand of the Arab people of Palestine--the right to self-determination, the withdrawal of all armed Israeli detachments from the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, the return of all refugees to their country--all that is also our current realistic position and it will remain so in the future, the minister of foreign affairs said.

"We are realists and we know that the goals and the rights of the Arab people of Palestine cannot be realized directly and immediately," Sa'dun Hammadi concluded.

Departure 29 May

LD291837 Prague CTK in English 1735 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and deputy chairman of the Iraqi Revolutionary Command Council 'Izzat Ibrahim at a final meeting here Thursday summed up and appreciated the results as well as the friendly atmosphere and mutual understanding in discussing the major issues of mutual interest.

They expressed conviction that the implementation of the adopted conclusions and suggestions for the deepening of cooperation, elaborated in a joint communique, will considerably contribute to further development of Czechoslovak-Iraqi relations and cooperation in the political, economic, and cultural spheres.

'Izzat Ibrahim and his delegation ended their official visit to Czechoslovakia and left here for home. They were seen off by Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal and other officials.

Ibrahim Farewell Cable

JN291844 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 May 80

["Text" of cable sent by Iraqi RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim to Czechoslovak Prime Minister Lubomir Strougal on Ibrahim's departure from Prague on 29 May 1980 following a 4-day visit to Czechoslovakia]

[Text] Comrade Dr Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic: On leaving your friendly country, it pleases me to express to you, in my name and on behalf of the delegation, my appreciation for the warm hospitality which we were accorded during our stay in your beautiful country and which expressed the love and appreciation which your people and party harbor for the Iraqi people and party.

I am confident that the talks which we have held will strengthen the already firm relations that bind our countries, peoples and parties in a way that will achieve our joint interests and that will strengthen our joint struggle against imperialism, Zionism and their agents.

I request that you convey to Comrade President Husak our appreciation and thanks. We offer you our best wishes for your good health and happiness and continued progress for the friendly Czechoslovak people.

[Signed] 'Izzat Ibrahim, RCC vice chairman

Communique Issued

JN301917 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 May 80

["Text" of joint Iraqi-Czechoslovak statement issued in Baghdad and Prague on 30 May 1980 on the occasion of the 26-29 May visit to Czechoslovakia made by 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council]

[Text] At the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, premier of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, 'Izzat Ibrahim, vice chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council [RCC], paid an official and friendly visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from 26-29 May 1980. 'Izzat Ibrahim was received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. He conveyed greetings to his excellency Gustav Husak from Saddam Husayn, RCC chairman and president of the Republic of Iraq, and wishes of prosperity and progress for the Czechoslovak people.

Talks were held between the two sides in an atmosphere of mutual frankness and understanding. Attending for the Iraqi side were Hasan 'Ali, RCC member and trade minister; Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, minister of foreign affairs; Anwar 'Abd al-Qadir, Iraqi ambassador in Prague; and a number of high-ranking officials. Attending on the Czechoslovak side were Andrej Barcak, minister of foreign trade; Leopold Ler, minister of finance; Stanislav Svoboda, deputy foreign minister [title as heard]; and a number of high-ranking officials.

The talks dealt with bilateral relations and spheres of developing them. The two sides underlined the importance of exchanging visits in order to further entrench the bonds of friendship and joint cooperation. They expressed their satisfaction over the outcome of the meetings of the second session of the permanent committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation which was held in Baghdad on 6 February 1980. They considered the outcome of these meetings as a positive contribution to further expanding the cooperation between the two countries.

The two sides stressed their determination to exert efforts to further develop the relations in various fields on the basis of friendship, mutual respect and equality in order to further strengthen the front of struggle against imperialism, reaction and Zionism and to serve the interests of the two peoples and the two countries.

While reviewing the situation in the Arab area, they noticed that the deteriorating situation is due to the Zionist entity's continued expansion, aggression and occupation of the Arab land. They firmly condemned the capitulatory settlement designs carried out by the Egyptian regime, the Zionist entity and the United States of America, designs which aim at further strengthening the Zionist aggression, denying the Palestinian people's rights and confronting the Arab liberation movement.

They stressed that a just and lasting peace in the area can only be achieved after the withdrawal of the Zionist entity's forces from all the occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and the restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination, repatriation and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil. They considered the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative. The two sides stressed their belief that the Baghdad summit conference resolutions form a solid ground for the unity of the Arab ranks, the resistance of the Zionist aggression and the foiling of the capitulatory settlements.

On reviewing the international situation, both sides expressed their anxiety over the recent escalation of international tension. They also expressed their two countries' desire to continue their efforts to consolidate international peace and security as well as to develop international detente that responds to the basic interests of all the world's countries and peoples.

They noted that the use of the policy of force and the threat to use it as well as intervention in other states' affairs under various pretexts are still being practiced by the imperialist circles, something which jeopardizes world peace and security. In this regard, both sides condemned the U.S. attempts to intensify its military presence in the Arab gulf and Indian Ocean regions and demanded that the Indian Ocean region be maintained as a zone of peace free from foreign bases.

Both sides reviewed the situation on the European Continent and noted that the imperialist circles are still obstructing the process of detente and are piling up missile weaponry and increasing the arms race.

They stressed the importance of supporting detente and the UN resolutions on disarmament for the relaxation of tension and in preparation for the success of the Madrid conference as well as the establishment of sound international relations based on equality, mutual respect, understanding and noninterference in other states' internal affairs.

The Czechoslovak side praised Iraq's progressive policy in confronting imperialism and Zionism and Iraq's prominent role in the nonaligned movement. The Iraqi side also praised Czechoslavakia's contribution to the implementation of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference for the sake of strengthening peaceful cooperation and security in Europe. The two sides stressed their support for the struggling peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America against colonialism, neocolonialism and racial discrimination.

The two sides expressed their profound pleasure and satisfaction at the results achieved by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim's visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. They expressed their conviction that his excellency's meetings with the Czechoslovak officials and the results of his talks will help develop Iraqi-Czechoslovak relations in all fields and between officials.

They stressed the importance of personal meetings of the two countries' representatives to the two countries' political, economic and cultural relations. They expressed the desire to develop these relations.

'Izzat Ibrahim expressed his profound thanks for the warm welcome accorded him by the Czechoslovak people and officials during his visit. He extended an invitation to the Czechoslovak premier to visit Iraq. The invitation was accepted and the date will be fixed later.

POLEDNIK RECEIVES RSFSR OFFICIAL DUDENKOV

LD041214 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Jindrich Polednik, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, today received a delegation of the Ministry of Consumer Services of the RSFSR, headed by Minister Ivan Dudenkov.

They held friendly talks and discussed questions and experiences concerning services for the population and local industry, especially their organization and management.

BILAK SPEAKS ON IDEOLOGY AT PRAGUE AKTIV

AU031050 Prague TRIBUNA in Czech No 21 on 21 May 80 pp 3, 4

["From" the concluding speech by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, at an all-state ideological aktiv held in Prague on 23 April 1980: "To Devote All One's Strength to the Service of Our Homeland."]

[Text] There is no need to place particular stress on the significance of ideological work at this aktiv. The recent 15th session of the CPCZ Central Committee drew attention to its importance and at today's ideological aktiv the significance of the party's ideological activity has been dealt with in detail by Comrades Fojtik and Havlin.

You yourselves are working in this sector and know from your everyday activity how important ideological work is. You are among those who have not only mastered the Marxist-Leninist ideology but who are at the same time deeply convinced that without Marxism-Leninism we cannot advance and cannot achieve lasting successes in the economy, in our policy, in culture, in the arts, in education--simply anywhere. In pondering the further development of ideological work it is not at all helpful to lament and complain that there is not enough money, not enough resources and the like. Let us face the fact that we will have to improve the quality of our work without receiving greater funds.

The debate at today's aktiv has shown that by and large we realize what lies in store for us. It will not be easy work because the tasks will be very demanding. Our ideological front has made a great contribution to everything we have achieved in building the socialist society and we justly take pride in it. Ideological workers, however, can never be content with what they have achieved; they can never be content with the existing state of affairs. We must be sending out signals and explain in good time what awaits us tomorrow and the day after tomorrow, and in this we often come across lack of understanding among some people. WE MUST REALIZE THAT A PERSON'S EDUCATION DOES NOT END WITH HIS GRADUATION FROM ONE SCHOOL LEVEL OR ANOTHER, WITH THE COMPLETION OF THIS OR THAT SEMINAR OR COURSE. WE HAVE TO REALIZE THAT IT DOES NOT END EVEN WITH AGE. EDUCATION IS A PERMANENT AND INCREASINGLY DEMANDING PROCESS.

Even if we were drowning in abundance, if we had everything conceivable but neglected ideological work and did not look after the education of a socialist person nothing but a new petty bourgeoisie would emerge--a socialist petty bourgeoisie who would be far worse than the one we are trying to overcome, and that is why we must devote quite extraordinary attention to this question. Instead of giving priority to how many weekend cottages, cars, refrigerators and so forth we have we must be giving priority to the awareness of the people's masses. Only the awareness of the masses can help us overcome the greatest difficulties. On the other hand, if the masses are not aware even the slightest vibration or uncertainty will call forth panic, one will start to sound the retreat and nothing but slander will be left for socialism. Did not we go through this in 1968?

EDUCATION, IDEOLOGY, EVERYTHING WE ARE DOING TO WIN THE PEOPLE FOR THE PARTY'S POLICY CANNOT AND MUST NOT BE ISOLATED FROM THE SPECIFIC TASKS OF BUILDING AN ADVANCED SOCIALIST SOCIETY. We must not idealize matters but always bring nearer to our people the real truth about the domestic and international situation. The ideological workers in particular must not lose the certainty that the path we are taking is correct. That applies to other spheres as well: to the national economy, culture, arts, to all aspects of our life.

We suffer from many, even unnecessary shortcomings, the causes of which are subjective rather than objective. [paragraph continues]

We rightly criticize them. However, we must always self-critically assess our own work in the first place. Many shortcomings could be prevented, many difficulties would not be so tense if the political-educational work corresponded to present needs. We have not succeeded in explaining to the people that not every wish can be fulfilled. The demands of the people are growing at a much faster rate than it is possible to satisfy them.

Can we at all admit that people dislike socialism, that they do not want it? After all, that cannot be at all the subject of discussion--or that people consciously produce poor-quality products, that they are indifferent? Such a view cannot be admitted either.

Where then should we seek the causes of mistakes and shortcomings? I will cite at least a few examples.

It was said at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session that we must overcome the notion about our extraordinary abilities, about our matchless qualities, about our golden hands, notions which sometimes border on arrogance. Is it not, in fact, the case that we underestimate the abilities of other nations to create great values?

In 1977 and virtually nothing had changed in this respect up to the end of last year--only 2 percent of all products designated for export had a technological standard comparable with the world level. Only 2 percent! Where are our golden hands? What prices can we then get for our products? Can we be surprised that for many of the exported products we only get half the price of top quality products? Are we less able or less industrious? Or must we seek the answer among ranking personnel who are not capable of exacting management, who do not place high demands on others and are over satisfied with themselves?

The significance of ideological and political-educational work comes to the forefront again in this context. Have we succeeded in achieving an atmosphere in which people realize that they are really their own managers, that no one will condone bad work, that they only harm themselves?

The research and development base, which was also discussed at the CPCZ Central Committee session, is fragmented into almost 2,000 nonindependent workplaces. Of these 309 have only between 5 and 24 employees. If we reckon that everywhere there is a chief, his deputy, a secretary, a draftsman and a driver we already arrive at a development or research workplace with 5 employees!

On top of that, the number of creative employees, of specialists, designers and highly qualified workers at those workplaces is on the decline, and that is a very bad thing. Resources and funds are being wasted. Frequently we are solving things that have already been resolved and then suspending putting them into production because often they are no longer needed and outdated. Where are our golden hands in this case? How is it possible that we tolerate such a state of affairs? After all, there are communists and a party organization in such places, responsible people are employed there and the management of the enterprise, of the economic production units and the ministry, too, are aware of the problems.

It was no accident that the recent CPCZ Central Committee session drew attention to this problem. The report noted that the trends toward economic and technological autarchy which isolate economic and scientific-technical development within narrow national boundaries are deeply rooted. We must tenaciously overcome the trends toward national narrowmindedness [omezenost] that have been shared in the course of centuries. As people who work in the ideological sector we know well that one can never force an issue. However, we must fight against this and instill in people's minds correct solutions. How much work is there in store for us here!

IDEOLOGY BY ITSELF CANNOT, NATURALLY, SOLVE ANYTHING. BUT IT MUST EXPLAIN, STIR UP, EDUCATE, CREATE CORRECT PUBLIC OPINION AND ESTABLISH A SUITABLE ATMOSPHERE FOR EVERYONE TO REALIZE WHAT IT MEANS TO BE A GOOD MANAGER.

He who proceeds irresponsibly, and we have many such examples in many places, lacks commitment, is incapable or wishes ill for socialism.

Our work is difficult. He who is weak does not stay long on the ideological front and seeks the lee. But those who persevere do so, and must do so, with conviction and great enthusiasm. We like our work. We know that we will not always be understood and be popular but at the same time we know that we have to systematically clarify our problems and tasks. We will encounter obstacles but, nevertheless, we will do our work with love and with conviction because we know that it serves the people, socialism and progress.

If the people come to understand us we will obtain the safeguard that we shall master everything. If we fail to convince them and do not win them over we will achieve no successes.

We must not dodge conflicts. On the contrary, everywhere and on each occasion we must respond to incorrect views, to all kinds of rumors and panics. A communist, and all the more so an ideological worker, must not be silent when untruth is being preached. When he is on a bus or a train he must not pretend to be asleep when someone is slandering the party's policy or socialism. When he is in a shop or at his workplace he must not pretend to be deaf when he hears so-called unpleasant things.

After all, our opponents are beginning rather frequently to send out feelers, are probing what they can get away with. They are even speaking about the necessity of the return of the so-called irreplacable ones who had to go after the check-up. Rightwing opportunists will not return; their attempts are futile. We shall not tolerate such attempts. The party document on the lessons to be drawn from the critical development in party and society continues to be valid. He who has honestly admitted his error, who has realized that he was mistaken and wants to make up for it through honest work for society must be given a chance. However, those who assume that we have forgotten everything will not be given a chance. We have forgiven but we have not forgotton, and must not forget, what happened in the critical period, what our enemies were striving to achieve at that time.

That also applies to the cultural front. Everyone can be given a chance but just as in production, in science and in a number of other areas of our life, in the sphere of culture too we must continue to respect those who have courageously walked with us and have been helping the party leadership. The entire party and the broad masses of the working people to get to know and to assert the truth and not replace them, under various pretexts, by those who have spoken out against socialism and against the Soviet Union and who even today refuse to commit themselves. Even those artists who have behaved badly have been given a chance, but giving a chance to those who have wavered does not mean not to give it to those who were firm. We cannot let things go so far that a committed party member can only get a part on television, in films or in the theater with difficulty. We will not tolerate gangs that form pressure groups asserting their peculiar notions of cultural policy.

The employees in charge of the mass information media, of cultural institutions, of the film and of publishing houses must carefully watch what is being produced and grasp, as the saying goes, the bull by the horns in good time and not by the tail. Let us not be naive and believe that there is no longer anyone who would like to foist on us, even with a smile and would-be commitment, all kinds of incorrect works of art working against our ideology.

If a bad film has been shot, it does not have to be shown in the cinemas, on the basis of a subsequent decision. However, why was the poor quality not discovered at the time the screenplay was approved? If a bad book gets published it is possible to withhold it. True, there is material damage but ideological, political-educational damage is prevented. However, as soon as someone in television makes an erroneous decision and gives the go-ahead to a bad program, the thinking of millions of viewers will be influenced. We are overcoming the falsely motivated "concern" for better economic results only with difficulty. We still purchase films that fill the box-offices in the cinemas but on the other hand cause damage in the ideological sphere which cannot be expressed in numbers. Various films propagate cruelty, cold-heartedness, inhumanity and so forth. This is not correct. After all, in the cultural sphere not everything can be expressed in terms of money. We must bear in mind, above all, the consequences manifested in people's awareness.

We have entered the period of preparation for the party's 16th congress. It will be very demanding work. Our opponents, too, are preparing themselves. They are getting ready to spread "utterly reliable" information on all and sundry, on failures in the national economy, on one sort of bankruptcy or another. They will be "grading the cadres" and spread rumors about who will be staying and who will be going. Our opponents will be launching all kinds of rumors among the public. However, in the first place they will be trying to weaken the unity between the party and the people and our friendship with the Soviet Union. In no case must we yield to and tolerate such sentiments. WE MUST TEACH PARTY MEMBERS AND ALL HONEST CITIZENS OF OUR HOMELAND TO DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN TRUTH AND FALSEHOOD AND SEE TO IT THAT NO ONE CAN MAKE THE EXCUSE THAT HE LACKS INFORMATION. AFTER ALL, WE HAVE SO MUCH EVIDENCE IN OUR HANDS TO PROVE THE CORRECTNESS OF OUR CAUSE, THE COMMUNIST TRUTH, THAT WE HAVE TO DEFEND IT FIRMLY AND UNAMBIGUOUSLY.

I will cite at least one example: A panic that there will be a currency reform breaks out every year. Why do even people who grasp even more complicated problems sometimes succumb to such rumors? What is the level of our political-educational work? Let us ask the question: When do currency reforms in fact take place? At times when the national economy goes bankrupt or when, following a war, the consequences of an excessive money supply have to be solved? After all, we do not deceive anyone when we say that our economy is not stagnating, that it continues to develop, even though at a slower rate. Why then do some people swallow the rumor about a currency reform? True, we do have considerable difficulties in the national economy but its development continues to have an upward tendency.

From time to time there appear rumors that the line of the party's 15th congress is beginning to change. WE EMPHATICALLY ANSWER: THE LINE OF THE 15TH CONGRESS REMAINS UNCHANGED, IT IS NOT BEING CORRECTED ONE IOTA! Were we to consume less than 85 kilograms of meat per capita [annually] that would not, after all, be proof of a change of the congress line. Were our national income to be Kcs50 billion higher or lower [than planned] that would not mean a change of line either. It would merely mean an advancement at a faster or at a slower rate. WE HAVE NOT DEVIATED FROM THE SET DIRECTION OF OUR PATH, FROM THE LINE OF THE 15TH CONGRESS. UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF THE CPCZ WE ARE BUILDING AN ADVANCED SOCIALIST SOCIETY. OUR IDEOLOGY IS MARXISM-LENINISM, OUR FOREIGN POLICY IS BASED ON THE TIES OF ALLIANCE WITH THE SOVIET UNION. THE CSSR IS A FIRM MEMBER OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY. THAT IS OUR POLITICAL LINE, and not whether we will be able to afford four or five pairs of shoes a year; that is not a line, it is merely an expression of the possibilities we are creating on our way ahead. Let us therefore not succumb to people who appear from time to time and begin to cast doubt even on the line of the party's 15th congress.

How many rumors there are and how many there will always be about Czechoslovakia's not being an independent state, that it must comply with what the Soviet Union says and so forth? [paragraph continues]

But do take a look at the gross pressure of the United States on its allies in Europe. Can they or can they not take part in the Moscow summer Olympics? Must they or must they not boycott Iran? Are they or are they not allowed to trade with the Soviet Union, with Czechoslovakia and so forth? The West European allies of the United States, by succumbing to its shameless pressure, are harming their own interests, the sovereignty and independence of their countries. West German Chancellor Schmidt recently reaffirmed that the cornerstone of the FRG foreign political orientation is the alliance with the United States. It is allegedly therefore necessary for the West German Government to support the boycott of the Olympics, to agree with the boycott of Iran, for American troops to remain on FRG territory and so forth.

I cannot imagine what the people in our country would be saying if the USSR were to do only a fraction of what the United States dares to do vis-a-vis such mighty states as the FRG, Japan and Britain, or if someone were to tell us publicly that we were not allowed to take part in some sort of sports event.

The Soviet Union does not foist anything upon us. On the contrary, it is helping us considerably in the political as well as in the economic sphere. To cite at least one example: The USSR, by selling its crude oil to the socialist countries more cheaply than the world market prices, has enabled them in 1975-80 to save a huge amount, about $15 billion! The CSSR imported 18 million tons of crude oil from the Soviet Union last year. If we had to buy that quantity elsewhere, we would have had to pay about Kcs33 billion for it. But the USSR delivered that crude oil to us for less than Kcs15 billion, that is, more than Kcs20 billion cheaper. That is how the USSR interprets its aid and bonds of alliance with the fraternal socialist countries, and when you come to think how much nonsense and all sorts of rumors are circulating in our country....

The West systematically reproaches us for being pro-Soviet. TO THAT WE REPLY OPENLY: WE ARE CZECHOSLOVAK PATRIOTS. WE LOVE OUR SOCIALIST FATHERLAND. WE LIKE THE SOVIET UNION BECAUSE IT IS THE MOST IMPORTANT AND MOST RELIABLE GUARANTOR OF OUR INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALIST DEVELOPMENT. We have a common ideology, common interests and goals. We will not permit anyone to disturb our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union. We defend the Soviet Union and we are at its side because that is the correct policy that benefits our fatherland, progress and peace.

There are complaints about difficulties with the supply of meat and other products. That is an unpleasant fact, but one has to say that a consumption of 85 kilograms of meat per capita is not little. But at the same time it is true that we have become used to greater increases than we have at present. We had a poor harvest last year, and we do not know what it will be like this year. Where are we to get the grain that is missing? Are we to buy everything abroad and incur debts? Are we to live within our means or to live carefree and leave the repayment of debts to our grandsons? Any honest citizen will reply: to live within our means. It is unpleasant to pay on credit for something that we eat. We had to purchase last year's shortfall abroad (the fodder, for example), and we have to pay for it with our exports.

If we wanted to pay with sugar, we would have to export almost our entire 4-year production. If we wanted to pay with passenger automobiles, we would have to export 350,000 vehicles. If we wanted to pay with tractors, we would have to export 120,000 tractors that we also need for our agriculture, and if we wanted to pay with footwear, then it would be 90 million pairs. When our engineering industry does not deliver an adequate quantity of quality products for export, textiles and all possible things have to compensate, and that is what causes the difficulties on our domestic market.

We must explain such a simple truth to people in a simple manner. [paragraph continues]

We should be open and courageous and when we are on a bus we should not conceal ourselves with our coats and pretend not to hear when someone curses, either because he does not know the truth or because he misuses objective difficulties. At the same time we must not forget that the international situation is, and apparently will, remain complicated. Also, the conditions for the competitiveness of our products on foreign markets will not improve because the competition in the capitalist countries in the current economic situation continues to grow stronger.

The U.S. policy has an overwhelmingly irrational character. It is difficult to guess what the American Government will come up with tomorrow and the day after. Recently, a West German politician ironically noted that the method of Carter and his adviser Brzezinski consists of inventing one big silliness every day. That is their method, and no one knows what they are going to invent next. After all, Iran does not jeopardize the vital interests of the United States. The Iranian revolution has weakened U.S. positions in the Middle East; it is, however, no threat to the United States. And take a look at what the American Government and President Carter are doing about Iran. In order to force its allies to join the economic boycott, it threatens that if they do not agree, the United States will have to launch a military blockade, and a military blockage smacks of military conflict, so that the allies would have some sort of reason to justify their solidarity with the United States. They are saying: We will not go to the Moscow Olympics and we will economically discriminate against Iran so that there will not be a military blockade, to save peace. All that is false propaganda designed to bamboozle their own people. They know full well that they are helping to escalate the dangerous conflict still further.

DESPITE THE COMPLEXITY OF THE CURRENT INTERNATIONAL SITUATION AND THE ESCALATING AGGRESSIVENESS OF THE UNITED STATES, WE ARE CONVINCED THAT PEACE CAN BE MAINTAINED, THAT THE WARMONGERING FORCES WILL NOT PREVAIL. THE STRUGGLE FOR THE FURTHER RELAXATION OF INTERNATIONAL TENSION AND FOR PEACE--THAT IS THE GREAT EFFORT BEING MADE AT PRESENT BY THE SOVIET UNION, THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY AND THE WORLD REVOLUTIONARY AND PEACE MOVEMENT. We must never succumb to pessimism and insecurity. Of course, we must mobilize all forces to defend and strengthen peace. We will not achieve it by slogans or appeals alone, but only through deeds, honest work, creating great values so that our republic is an even stronger link of the socialist community.

We, who are working in the ideological sphere, must succeed in ensuring that the greatest possible number of people adopt the decisions of the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session, and that they know what we want and what we are pursuing. At times there are complaints that our work is difficult, but when were times easy for communists? Was there ever an easy period when communists fought against the rule of capitalism, against fascism or when they were laying the foundations for socialism? I do not think that any one of us had an easy time in his life. Such is the lot of communists fighting for the establishment of a new, truly humane civilization, fighting for communism.

THE IDEOLOGY OF MARXISM-LENINISM SHOWS US THE PATH TO THAT NOBLE GOAL. THEREFORE, WE MUST BE BOUNDLESSLY DEDICATED TO THAT TRUTHFUL IDEOLOGY, AND IN THAT SENSE WE MUST ALSO WORK.

Not one of us was born a Marxist. Only on the march do we ideologically mature into convinced Marxists-Leninists. Enthusiasm has been instilled into us by older comrades, who often did not even have a special theoretical Marxist education. But in the great class struggles they acquired the unshakable conviction about communist truth and about its inevitable victory, and they remained absolutely loyal to that truth. We, too, will do all we can for our younger generation to be imbued with the Marxist-Leninist ideology, so that it too will embark upon that path and expend all its energy for the good of our country, for building an advanced socialist society, for our communist tomorrow.

NUCLEAR ENERGY COOPERATION WITH USSR TO INTENSIFY

LD302036 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Talks on Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in nuclear energy ended in the state castle in Prague-Kolodeje today. According to a program, cooperation between both countries in the development of nuclear energy in Czechoslovakia will, in the period to 1990, be further intensified and will assume increasingly specific features. Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the construction of further nuclear powerplants, whose specific development was also discussed during the talks, will be of great significance for our national economy. Further prerequisites are also being created for the extension of Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the manufacture of equipment for nuclear powerplants by means of coordination. In the sense of the measures adopted, documents on mutual cooperation in the construction of nuclear powerplants and the manufacture of equipment for the nuclear energy sector were also signed between the relevant ministries of both countries controlling this sector.

LENART CHAIRS NATIONAL FRONT PRESIDIUM MEETING

LD042048 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic held a meeting in Bratislava today. The deliberations were chaired by its chairman, Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The Presidium paid considerable attention to the guaranteeing of summer agricultural work. In this connection it appealed to all organs and organizations of the National Front.

The Presidium also discussed a report on the participation of organs and organizations in the development of legal education and propaganda and paid tribute to the army cooperation union's endeavors in the fulfillment of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium resolution of 1973. At the same time it approved the plan of work for the second half year of 1980 and a proposal on the election of professional judges to Slovak Socialist Republic courts.

HUSAK PRESENTS ORDER OF LABOR TO CPCZ'S MAMULA

LD041508 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, presented the Order of Labor to Miroslav Mamula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chief secretary of the North Bohemian regional CPCZ Committee in Prague today. The high state distinction was awarded to Comrade Mamula on the occasion of his 50th birthday in recognition of many years of political and public activities.

Comrade Gustav Husak, on behalf of the party Central Committee and on his own behalf, cordially congratulated Comrade Miroslav Mamula on his anniversary and voiced appreciation of his meritorious activity in responsible party and public offices. He wished him future good health, many successes at work and happiness in personal life.

Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, also congratulated Comrade Mamula on his important anniversary and on the award of the Order of Labor.

MITTAG, DELEGATION ARRIVE IN MEXICO 4 JUNE FOR TALKS

LD050944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0724 GMT 5 Jun 80

[Text] Mexico City--Guenter Mittag, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee, member of the GDR State Council and head of a GDR state delegation visiting Mexico, and Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda, have described the constantly developing relations between the two states as a contribution to international understanding and consolidating world peace. The two politicians began their initial talks in the Mexican Foreign Ministry a few hours after the arrival of the GDR state delegation on Wednesday. They stressed the two countries' concurrence on basic issues of international development, and underlined the need and joint will to work actively for mankind's main desire--securing peace--and to support all efforts toward disarmament, arms limitation and detente.

During the discussion, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, Guenter Mittag stressed that the traditionally good relations between the two countries had recently shown dynamic development in a way benefitting both peoples. Jorge Castaneda stressed Mexico's great interest in developing multilateral relations with the GDR.

CYPRIOT PRESIDENT TO VISIT GDR IN MID JUNE

LD041307 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1204 GMT 6 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--President Spiros Kiprianou, of the Republic of Cyprus, will make a visit to the GDR in mid June. He has been invited by General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR Council of State Erich Honecker.

TALKS BEGIN WITH VISITING POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD041050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0949 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--The GDR and Polish foreign ministers, Oskar Fischer and Emil Wojtaszek, began their talks in Berlin today. They discussed the further deepening of fraternal relations between the two countries in accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance. Particular attention was paid to the implementation of the agreements signed by Erich Honecker and Edward Gierek in March.

The exchange of views on current international questions between the two foreign ministers dealt mainly with the implementation of the Warsaw Pact declaration of 15 May. Together with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal countries, the GDR and Poland will continue to fight for the continuation of detente, halting the arms race and for effective disarmament measures, and resolutely oppose imperialism's aggressive policy of threats and force.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES PDRY MILITARY DELEGATION

LD041652 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1530 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, today received for a friendly talk a military delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The delegation which was welcomed in the GDR capital earlier today with military honors, is led by Col 'Ali Ahmad Nasir Antar, candidate member of the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee Politburo and minister of defense. Army General Hoffman stressed that the second visit of an official military delegation from the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen would contribute to the deepening of the close relations between the two states, parties and peoples, as well as their armed forces. This was entirely in the spirit of the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded in November 1979. The meeting took place in a fraternal and cordial atmosphere.

NEW FINANCE MINISTER APPOINTED BY STOPH

LD041359 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1245 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Berlin--GDR Premier Willi Stoph has appointed Dr Werner Schmieder to the post of minister of finance. This was announced today by the GDR press office. Schmieder was state secretary in the Ministry of Finance. Willi Stoph has proposed to the People's Chamber that Schmieder be elected a member of the Council of Ministers.

SED CENTRAL COMMITTEE GREETS SYRIAN PARTY CONGRESS

AU031516 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 80 p 4

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee sent the following greetings, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, to the Fifth Party Congress of the Syrian Communist Party in Damascus.

The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal militant greetings to the delegates of the Fifth Party Congress of the Syrian Communist Party.

Firmly linked with the country's workers class and based on the experience of many years of indefatigable struggle, the Syrian communists consistently advocate the securing and expansion of the democratic rights of the working people, as well as the continuation of the socialist orientation of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Syrian Communist Party plays an important role in the National Progressive Front and contributes decisively to consolidating the unity of the progressive forces, for the benefit of the vital interests of the Syrian people. Guided by the victorious teachings of Marxism-Leninism, the Syrian communists are fighting shoulder to shoulder with all progressive forces of the Syrian Arab Republic for the defense of the national territory in the face of the Israeli aggression.

The Syrian Communist Party, which always proceeds consistently from proletarian internationalism, is making an active contribution to the unity of the international communist movement, for the defense of the Soviet Union and for the further consolidation of the friendship between the Arab countries and the states of the socialist community.

Fraternal relations of many years standing exist between the GDR and the Syrian Communist Party. The SED will continue to do everything in its power to consolidate and deepen these relations.

It is our firm conviction that the Fifth Party Congress of the Syrian Communist Party is of great significance for strengthening its ranks, further increasing its renown among the Syrian people and securing the progressive development of the country. We wish the party congress full success.

BOLIVIAN COMMUNIST PARTY'S KOLLE PAYS VISIT

Arrival Reported

AU040844 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 3 Jun 80 p 3

[Text] At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, Jorge Kolle, first secretary of the Bolivian Communist Party, and Simon Reyes, member of the party's Politburo and secretary of its Central Committee, arrived in our country on Sunday. The guests were received by Gabor Nagy, deputy head of the MSZMP Central Committee's International Relations Department, at Ferihegy Airport.

Meeting With Kadar

LD041206 Budapest MTI in English 1054 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Budapest, June 4 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, received on Tuesday in Budapest Jorge Kolle, first secretary of the Communist Party of Bolivia, who is currently staying in Hungary at the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. At the cordial, comradely discussions they informed each other on the situation of their countries, on the activity of their parties. They exchanged views on the actual questions of the international communist movement, on strengthening the relations of the two fraternal parties. Janos Kadar and Jorge Kolle reviewed the most important events of international life, with special attention to the Latin American situation.

The meeting was attended by Simon Reyes, member of the Political Committee of the communist Party of Bolivia and secretary of the Central Committee, as well as by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP.

MSZMP GREETS LUXEMBOURG COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

LD302134 Budapest MTI in English 1704 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Budapest, May 30 (MTI)--The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee has cabled its greetings to the 23th congress of the Communist Party of Luxembourg opening on May 31.

BRIEFS

SED AKTIV DELEGATION VISIT--At the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee, an SED party worker delegation led by Dr Heinz Besser, deputy head of the Central Committee's Agricultural Department, visited our country 27-31 May. The delegation studied experiences in agricultural development and the utilization of scientific-technical achievements and cooperation between agriculture and the processing industry. [Excerpt] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Jun 80 p 3 AU]

MINISTER ABRAHAM'S FRG TALKS--Kalman Abraham, minister of construction and urban development, returned from the FRG on Saturday 31 May, where he had led a delegation--at the invitation of Dr Dieter Haack, minister of regional planning, housing and city planning. He has had talks on the further development of cooperation between the two countries' building industries, the application of energy-saving building procedures and the introduction of modern building maintenance technologies. They have agreed to examine possibilities for cooperation between the countries' enterprises in building industry planning and construction, mainly in third markets. They will also support the development of closer contacts between the two countries' architects' federations. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 1 Jun 80 p 3 AU]

BABIUCH RECEIVES BULGARIAN PLANNING CHAIRMAN ZAREV

LD042058 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Premier Edward Babiuch today received Kiril Zarev, deputy premier of Bulgaria and chairman of the State Planning Committee, who is in Poland on a working visit. During their talks, in which Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk, deputy premier and chairman of the Planning Committee took part, the prospects for further development of Polish-Bulgarian cooperation were discussed in accordance with the decisions on coordination of the national (?socio-economic) plans of Poland and Bulgaria in the next 5-year period.

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH YUGOSLAVIA DETAILED

LD041008 Warsaw PAP in English 0902 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Warsaw, 4 June, PAP--The Polish-Yugoslav trade protocol for 1980 envisages a 16-percent increase in trade exchange, compared with the previous year. The protocol provides for the mutual turnover to reach the value of over 735 million dollars, equally distributed between the two countries.

Basic part in Polish-Yugoslav trade will be played by machinery and installations, electro-engineering and automotive industry products as well as medical equipment and apparatus. Machinery and installations in the mutual trade exchange will have the value of 441 million dollars, including some 223 million dollars worth of products coming under cooperation and specialization agreements--that is more than 30 percent of the overall turnover. Mutual supplies of cars, car components and spare parts will amount to 51 million dollars on each side.

In cooperation with INA of Zagreb, Polimex-Cekop of Poland will provide some 16.4 million dollars worth of machines and equipment for a refinery at Lendave in Croatia. A five-year trade agreement between Varimex of Warsaw and Jugolek of Belgrade envisages the mutual deliveries of medical instruments and apparatus will have the value of 40 million dollars.

SLOWO POWSZECHNE ON POOR ECONOMIC SITUATION

AU031420 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 2 Jun 80 p 1

["Z. Kom commentary: "Worse Than Anticipated"]

[Text] The Sejm commissions are now analyzing the government's report on implementation of the national socioeconomic plan and the budget for 1979. As we know, 1979 was an especially difficult year, and that is why many planned tasks were not fulfilled. A particularly severe winter prevented the proper functioning of transportation and energy--very important pillars of the national economy--and so the economic results were below expectation. Large losses were also caused by floods over large areas of the country (over 1 million hectares of farmland). In addition, a long drought bedeviled the situation in agriculture.

The situation in foreign trade was aggravated by the difficult domestic situation and adverse external conditions, including higher prices for raw and other materials imported by Poland. This created supply difficulties for almost all branches of production and services. Because of the need to curb imports, stocks of raw and other materials were reduced, and that created additional supply difficulties for production and the domestic market. [paragraph continues]

We should add that we began implementing the 1979 plan with reduced resources of raw and other materials because 1978 results were lower than had been expected when the 1979 plan was being drawn up. Unfortunately, the same phenomenon was repeated in 1979 when the 1980 plan was drawn up in the expectation that the results of the 1979 plan would be as high as estimated.

The elimination of the losses caused by winter and the floods required large additional expenditures. At the same time, the production of a number of goods also showed losses. The country's energy balance was made worse by a larger consumption of coal and oil during the period of severe freeze, and by the fact that, at the same time, piles of coal at the mines remained untouched. All that upset implementation of the plan.

As a result of those difficulties, the planned increase in industrial production in 1979 was not achieved, the planned targets for transportation and building production were not reached, and total farm production was lower than in 1978. Economic efficiency also deteriorated.

Consequently actual national income was below the planned level and was 2.3 percent lower than in 1978, although it should have increased 2.8 percent. At the same time, the costs of producing the national income were higher then planned.

Although the national income for distribution was 3.3 percent lower in terms of constant prices than in 1978 (while the plan provided for 1-percent increase), the increase in comsumption amounted to 3 percent--in keeping with the plan--because changes were made in the distribution of national income in the form of reduced investments and increased stocks and reserves.

Extensive measures also were taken to reduce the scope of investments, but they produced only limited results. It is true that the scope of new investments was reduced from the estimated Z438.1 billion in 1978 to Z378.2 billion in 1979, but this scope was Z29.9 billion greater than the estimated value of the completed investments, because the plan for completing investments failed by Z109 billion. This resulted in a further increase in the scope of uncompleted investments. At the end of 1979 investment commitments were worth Z1.187 trillion and frozen investments were worth Z665 billion. It is worth recalling in this connection that the 1980 investment outlays have been planned at Z600 billion.

As you can see from the aforementioned data, the results of 1979 were "worse than the earlier estimates and prognostications," as Premier Edward Babiuch said in the Sejm on 18 February this year. That is precisely what is additionally complicating and making more difficult our country's present economic situation.

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN MINISTER VISITS--Vice Premier T. Pyka received on 23 May V. Khubchev, Bulgarian minister of electronics and electrical engineering, and discussed with him problems of the development of cooperation between the Ministry of Machine Engineering Industry of the Polish People's Republic and the Ministry of Electronics and Electrical Engineering of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The meeting was attended by A. Kopec, minister of machine engineering industry. Bulgarian Ambassador I. Nedev was present. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24-25 May 80 p 7 AU]

REPORTAGE ON BULGARIAN STATE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN'S VISIT

Ceausescu, Zhivkov Visit Exhibition

AU040834 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0800 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Summary] "Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu and Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, and other Romanian and Bulgarian officials, this morning are visiting the exhibition on achievements of the Bulgarian national economy."

The exhibition is located at the SCINTEIA exhibition complex and offers a comprehensive picture of the achievements of the Bulgarian people in developing and modernizing their industry and the overall economic sector. The guests were warmly greeted by Comrade Penko Penkov, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and by thousands of Bucharest residents. The national anthems of the two countries were played.

Amidst applause, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov cut the ribbon opening the exhibition. The two party and state leaders then visited various stands at the exhibition displaying the most recent achievements of Bulgarian industry in such fields as electronics, electrical engineering, machine-building, computors, chemistry, fine mechanics and other top branches of industry.

This visit to the exhibition is an opportunity for "Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov to continue their dialogue on expanding cooperation in basic industrial fields in their mutual interests, and in the interest of capitalizing on the resources of the two countries and developing the two national economies."

Visit to Bucharest Plant

AU041147 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Summary] "A short while ago, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Todor Zhivkov visited the well-known Bucharest 23 August machine-building plant. The two party-state leaders were accompanied by Comrade Elena Ceausescu, Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova and other Romanian and Bulgarian officials." The two leaders toured various sections of the plant and emphasized that many of its products were exported to Bulgaria. "This morning, Comrade Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, also laid a wreath at the monument of heroes of the struggle for the freedom of the people and fatherland for socialism."

Talks Continue

AU041930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/6/1980--The official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, continued at Snagov-Bucharest on Wednesday, June 4.

The talks were attended for Romania by Elena Ceausescu, Prime Minister Ilie Verdet, the other members of the delegation, and for Bulgaria Stanko Todorov, Petur Mladenov, Lyudmila Zhivkova and the other members of the delegation.

During this round of talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Todor Zhivkov continued to examine the way in which the Romanian-Bulgarian collaboration was developing on a political as well as on a cultural, scientific and educational plane. Highlighted with satisfaction was the fact that the relations between the political, mass and public organizations of Romania and Bulgaria steadily expanded and deepened, that the exchanges of experience and information between them intensified. It was also considered that exchanges of opinions had frequently taken place between the ministries of foreign affairs and other central bodies of the two countries with regard to questions of European security and other international issues of mutual interest. At the same time consultations were held on the development of Balkan collaboration.

During the talks also highlighted was the positive course of the Romanian-Bulgarian relations in culture, science, education with emphasis on the need for those relations to be expanded and deepened in the future, contributing to a better reciprocal knowledge, to the steady consolidation of the friendship and collaboration between the two neighbouring and friendly countries and peoples. The talks passed in the same atmosphere of warm friendship, reciprocal esteem and understanding.

BURTICA RECEIVES USSR DEPUTY TRADE MINISTER BREZHNEV

AU041657 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Comrade Yuriy Leonidovich Brezhnev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign trade. During the meeting, which proceeded in a warm and comradely atmosphere, the two sides discussed aspects of further developing trade exchanges and economic cooperation between Romania and the USSR.

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON PREPARATION FOR MADRID MEETING

AU311440 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1150 GMT 31 May 80

["Thorough Preparation of the Madrid Meeting--Essential Demand of Building European Security, of Resuming the Course of Detente"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 31/5/1980--In an extensive commentary under the above heading, SCINTEIA of May 31 writes in connection with the pessimism with which some circles regard the all-European meeting of Madrid: It is not difficult to see that such negativist conclusions are inspired by political forces hostile to detente, that pine for the times of sad remembrance of the cold war. In light of the experience of that nefarious period, the European peoples, the progressive forces on the continent cannot accept either to return to the past, to situations and practices of confrontations, and to be on the verge of ruin, or the serious risks all this poses for the whole of mankind. Under the current circumstances when international tension is heightening, the Madrid meeting is more necessary than ever before since it provides best opportunities to put the mechanism for building a lasting system of security on the continent set in Helsinki five years ago again into operation.

Undoubtedly--SCINTEIA further writes--a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting would consist in eliminating the obstacles raised to detente, of the old or new sources of tension, so that the representatives of the 35 states could meet and conduct negotiations in a relaxed atmosphere relieved of factors of misunderstanding and confrontation. To the extent to which progress towards reestablishing the course of detente would be made on a European plane, this would undoubtedly bear on the world political climate, would meet the requirements for the normalization of international life as a whole. That is why the Madrid meeting must be conditional upon no premise: The meeting itself, starting with the period of preparations, must be viewed as an opportunity for mobilizing the efforts of all states in order to bring about the lessening of international tension.

In the conception of Romania, the Madrid meeting must focus on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, this corresponding fully to the supreme interests of peace and security of all the peoples on the continent. Account is thus taken of the fact that, besides the measures for enhancing confidence and strengthening stability on the continent such as the notification of manoeuvers and troops moves, the invitation of observers to such military drills, concrete measures should be discussed for the withdrawal of troops from foreign territories to within national boundaries, as well as for the reduction of each state's military effectives and armaments, of military expenditures, for the diminution of the activity of military blocs, going up to their simultaneous dissolution.

Pointing out that it is therefore in the European peoples' vital interests to act as soon as possible for halting the aberrant escalation of the arms race, the Bucharest newspaper highlights that there are many problems of vital significance for the security and peace of the peoples on the continent, which should be examined by the Madrid meeting as part of the debates concerning the manysided cooperation among the participating states. Certainly, considering their complex character, the Madrid meeting will not be able to give solutions to all these issues. Starting from this reality, Romania proposed the organization of a special conference on military disengagement and disarmament in Europe, proposal which can be found in the declaration adopted by the Warsaw meeting.

Referring to the necessity of a thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting, SCINTEIA writes: The Belgrade meeting is full of teachings. Its conclusion with unsatisfactory results was mostly due to the fact that, after the Helsinki conference, there was not a sustained activity towards mobilizing the European peoples so that they should impose their will of peace and security more firmly. All the more so now when the European political climate is dimmer, ever more intense and tenacious efforts should be made for avoiding evolutions or results contrary to the peoples' expectations.

Life proves that today it is more necessary than ever that all states, all progressive political forces--the communist and workers parties, the socialist and social democratic parties, the public, women and youth organizations, all the forces interested in the peaceful future of the continent--should manifest an active attitude towards lessening tension and eliminating its sources. It is the conviction of the RCP that, through their joint action, these forces can contribute to the establishment of a climate of confidence and understanding as an essential demand for the successful unfolding of the future Madrid meeting.

SUNDIC QUESTIONS U.S. WILL TO STOP EMIGRE TERRORISM

LD041554 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Topical commentary: The plague which burdens Yugoslav-U.S. relations. Milika Sundic comments on the latest anti-Yugoslav attack by the extremist fascist emigration in the United States:

Some time ago President Jimmy Carter of the United States of America declared that his government would not tolerate any anti-Yugoslav activity of any kind, for he said, what the extremist emigration does in the United States directly contradicts U.S. Government policy on Yugoslavia. The U.S. President has also reiterated on several occasions that the United States values and respects, and will continue to value and respect, Yugoslavia's independence, national sovereignty and territorial integrity. We are not aware of any opinions in the Carter administration which contradict those the U.S. President has repeated on several occasions.

Nevertheless, yet another disagreeable incident occurred in Washington yesterday. A bomb exploded in the building where a Yugoslav diplomat lives. This was the occasion for a sharp protest lodged with the U.S. Government by the Yugoslav charge d'affaires in Washington, with the demand that effective measures should be taken against anti-Yugoslav terrorist activity on U.S. territory. The explosion in the apartment of the Yugoslav diplomat also prompted Edmund Muskie, the new U.S. secretary of state, to declare, in the spirit of Carter's assurances, the government's readiness to stamp out the activities of the extremist fascist emigration.

If we did not doubt the readiness of the U.S. Government to carry out its promises to the full, without hesitation, we would have to assess the latest attack by the fascist emigration directed against the independence of Yugoslavia as also directed against the U.S. Government, which assures us that it will not tolerate such activity. We do not doubt that the U.S. Government is able to do this if it really wants to, if it remains true to its oft repreated assurances that the activity of the extremist fascist emigration is in contradiction to U.S. policy on Yugoslavia.

It is high time, after all, that all promises and assurances give way to concrete actions, for no matter how good and friendly Yugoslav-U.S. relations are, as the forthcoming official visit to Yugoslavia by President Carter bears witness, they will continue to be gravely burdened by doubts and suspicions on the Yugoslav side if effective measures are not taken against the perpetrators of such crimes. It cannot be said that Yugoslavia has not been sufficiently patient, hoping and believing that the United States will finally fulfill its promises and obligations to independent and nonaligned Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia continues to believe in this, although it seems to us that the U.S. side is in no great hurry to put an end to the criminal activity of fascist terrorists against Yugoslavia. This vacillation encourages and stimulates anti-Yugoslav terrorism, and will continue to incite it while the U.S. Government hesitates to eradicate it. After all, the very fact that the terrorists decided to commit yet another in a series of anti-Yugoslav actions, this time in the U.S. capital, Washington, immediately after the announcement that President Carter is to visit Yugoslavia on 24 and 25 of this month, prompts the conclusion that they are not alone, that they enjoy someone's protection, and even, perhaps, that they themselves doubt the readiness of the U.S. Government to prevent their violent activity for good.

It is otherwise hard to believe, did such doubts not exist, that a handful of terrorists could in such an insolent fashion defy President Carter, his government and the powerful police apparatus, which knows everything about terrorists, how they move, where they meet and what their goals are. In any case, no one can convince Yugoslavia that the U.S. authorities are powerless to carry out their promises, of which there have recently been so many that we had begun to think that this was the beginning of the end of all anti-Yugoslav activity on U.S. territory.

PRESIDENCY, LCY CC PRESIDIUM REVIEW ECONOMIC POLICY

LD041637 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1603 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade--A joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today under the chairmanship of Cvijetin Mijatovic. The highest ranking federal officials also took part in the work of the session.

Topical questions concerning implementation of the economic stabilization policy were reviewed at the session. The opening report was delivered by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. The Presidency and Presidium supported the Federal Executive Council's orientation toward undertaking more integral measures for realizing the economic stabilization policy.

SAWPY'S KURTOVIC CALLS FOR OPEN DISCUSSION ON ECONOMY

LD041334 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Belgrade, June 4 (TANJUG)--Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia President Todo Kurtovic has assessed the political situation in Yugoslavia as good and has urged the stepping up of the economic stabilization processes.

Kurtovic said that economic problems should be discussed openly and both positive and negative examples pointed to. In this context, Kurtovic pointed to excessive investments and unjustified increase in certain forms of consumption, which threatens to affect the standard of living.

Kurtovic openly said that there is a small number of individuals in Yugoslavia who want to "sow defeatism" in order to create room for their activity. Kurtovic said that the same is coveted by certain forces abroad which strive by propaganda means to discredit Yugoslavia and its prestige.

Kurtovic recalled that over the past thirty-five years, too, Yugoslavia had economic difficulties but successfully overcame them coming out even stronger. Kurtovic expressed the conviction that the same will prove true now.

The president of the largest Yugoslav social-political organization urged the present nation-wide feelings of Yugoslavs, reflected in outstanding work efforts and results, to be channeled towards even better and more rational economic activity, higher labour productivity and consistent development of self-management.

Kurtovic said that a sheer increase in production cannot always have positive effects. The increase of production in Yugoslavia by another one percent could mean an additional 1 billion dollars in deficit, especially if production increases are recorded where unnecessary, Kurtovic noted.

Kurtovic urged all questions to be discussed openly and set out that there are no "taboo topics", in the event of possible sensitive data. There is no reason for not pointing to something as "excessive" if this be the case.

Todo Kurtovic called for a consistent implementation of the principle of collective work in the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Yugoslavia, meaning the broadest work from the base to the leadership.

RESPONSIBILITIES, DUTIES OF LCY PRESIDIUM OUTLINED

LD031808 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1359 GMT 3 Jun 80

["New Responsibilities for the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and for Its Chairman"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--A three-line news item with a Ljubljana dateline yesterday announced: The Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia Central Committee "discussed some statutory questions pertaining to the organization of the LCY." There is no doubt that party leaderships in all republics and provinces will have, or have already had, at their sessions an item on their agenda formulated in a similar way, and that an agreement on all this in the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee is imminent. What in fact is this all about?

With grief, but with full self-confidence too, Yugoslavia and the LCY have already stepped into that part of Tito's historic era which is without Tito's physical presence. The same is the case with top leadership in the country.

The SFRY Presidency, our constitutional collective head of state, took over its full function on that very 4 May when the news about President Tito's death arrived from the Ljubljana clinic. Lazar Kolisevski, the then vice president of the SFRY Presidency, became the president, and Ovijetin Mijatovic the vice president of the Presidency. According to both the Constitution and the rules of procedure this was valid only until 16 May, which is the date envisaged for changes for these 1-year mandate functions. During the present mandate Mijatovic is the president and Sergej Kraigher has been made vice president.

Reports sometimes potray the adaptation in the LCY leadership in a complicated way. A somewhat awkward interpretation has appeared in the press to the effect that the "position of LCY president has been vacated," citing an article of the LCY statute which specifies that the LCY president is elected by a congress. Although this is not stated explicitly, the aforementioned interpretation mistakenly suggests that the election of a new LCY President is to be made at the next, 12th, congress of the LCY.

The truth is, however, rather different, and it would seem more simple. Article 72 of the LCY statue clearly states: "Proceeding from the historic role of Comrade Josip Broz Tito in creating and building up our revolutionary movement, the communist party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, at the head of which he has been for more than four decades...the 10th Congress of the LCY elected Comrade Tito president of the LCY with an unlimited mandate."

In accordance with this article of the statute--with its detailed explanation, in particular--the LCY president (for which, read Tito) acquired by the following article of the statute quite wide responsibilities and powers. And while he bore the responsibilities heroically upon his shoulders until the very end, over the years he transferred the powers to the Presidium as the collective executive political organ of the LCY Central Committee--long before his initiative on promotion of collective work and responsibility.

Since the sad day of 4 May the Presidium has taken upon itself all the burden of responsibility of the function of LCY president. In this respect, this essential respect, nothing has been left "vacated."

The present consultations in republican and provincial leadership of the League of Communists are the introduction for an agreement in the Presidium [word indistinct] Central Committee of the LCY primarily in respect of the adaptation of their operating procedures on the organization and method of work, for certain changes are inevitable even now.

More emphasis will certainly be placed in these documents on the coordinating role of the hitherto current chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. It can logically be expected that the title of this function will also be changed, into that of president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. The duration of the mandate--1 year--would, however, remain unaltered. As is known, the current chairman (president) of the Presidium is elected in mid-October. Since last year Stevan Doronjski has fulfilled this function. The procedure for election of the current chairman (president), secretary and executive secretaries of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee must also be defined in the documents.

In addition to a number of other details, changes should also be envisaged in the procedure by which the position in the SFRY Presidency hitherto reserved, according to the Constitution, for the LCY president, is filled. On the basis of agreement on this in the LCY itself, a proposal for a new constitutional formulation on this will later have to be drawn up.

Proposals for certain statutory amendments will also be established by means of the intensive work which is in store before the 12th Congress of the LCY (which according to the party acts is held every 4th year, which means that the next is to be held in 1982) and by means of consultations similar to the present ones in the republics and provinces. These will be aimed at ensuring that the provinces of collective work and collective responsibility in the League of Communists as a whole, and in the Central Committee of the LCY and its Presidium as well, are realized as consistently as possible.

Until then, individual inappropriate articles of the LCY statute will constitute no hindrance to the normal work [word indistinct] the statute even now quite clearly [words indistinct] as the collective head of the party, when it is stated in Article 80, inter alia: "[Words indistinct] communists of Yugoslavia, the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee operates on the basis of the political directives and tasks of the congress, standpoints, political platform and tasks of the LCY Central Committee; is responsible for implementing them, and adopts the necessary political decisions; initiates and reviews topical ideopolitical questions of LCY policy and practice, elaborates and defines current policy and orients the overall activity of the league.... The Presidium of the LCY Central Committee represents the League of Communists of Yugoslavia in the country and in relations with foreign parties and movements."

[Signed] Slobodan Vukmirovic